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1. The steadily rising discontent of the Albanian people, and the progressively worsening of the internal economic situation, have contributed greatly toward an increased feeling of hostility and dislike against the Government.
2. Incidents of suicide and deaths due to starvation have been reported, and in many regions of northern Albania "enlightenment assemblies" for the people are no longer held, because Party enlighteners fear to face the hostile masses. In each village 15-20 rifles have reportedly been given to trusted Communists, at their request, for their personal protection and to reinforce the military units in their searches in each area. In central Albania, Party enlighteners were assaulted by villagers, and in southern Albania many such assemblies were dismissed because the enlighteners were shouted down. Cases of killing of the enlighteners have been cited.
3. Another indication of the gathering crisis is the fact that the Albanian Government has decided to raise an internal loan of 80,000,000 lek. [redacted] this has intensified the disillusionment among the people, who see only more deprivations ahead. At the same time the Government, through wide-spread propaganda, is trying to persuade the people that the flourishing economic future of the country depends upon the success of this loan.

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5. In an effort to lessen the dissatisfaction of the Albanian people, the Albanian Government has released 1,305 persons who were serving prison terms for common crimes and for political crimes; the sentences of 1,277 other convicts were also reduced. In addition, the Hoxha Government is spreading propaganda among the people

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6. Communist propaganda has also resorted to the use of slogans, such as "The Democratic Army has taken Yannina and Florina"

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During last December, walls in Korce were painted with slogans such as "Down with Hoxha. Down with Red Fascism. Long live the Americans and the British, friends of Albania." The same or similar slogans appeared in January on the walls of the school in the village of Borsi (Borsh?). In February all the Government slogans on walls in Tirana were changed by unknown persons: the slogan "VF-LP (Vdekje Fascizmit - Liri Popullit (Death to Fascism - Liberty to the people))" was changed to "TVF -TLF (Te Vize Fascizmi - Te Lirohet Popullit (Come Fascism - Liberate the People))." The appearance of this and other similar slogans from time to time in various small cities and towns, the small acts of sabotage which the Government attributed to carelessness, and the appearance of armed groups in central Albania, appeared to signify the existence of the secret organization.

7. there is active in Albania a conspiratorial organization named "Bashkimi Kombetar" (National Union).

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Up to the present time the organization reportedly has no political purpose other than the liberation of Albania from the Communists. Worthy of note is the fact that many of its members hold government or public positions.

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8. The following are reportedly members of the Vlone Provincial Committee, composed of seven members:

a. Mustafa Daut	President	(Higher (sic) official in the Vlone District Government)
b. Sinani Shuqir	Member	(Secretary, District Committee for Collection of Produce, Vlone)
c. Bino Mitraim	Member	(Responsible, District Committee of Justice, Vlone)
d. Paco Pilo	Member	(Chief of Association (sic) Vlone)
e. Shufti Shefqet	Member	(President, Court of First Instance, Vlone)
f. Hodo Habib	Member	(Professor in the Semi-Gymnasium, Vlone)
g. Hamit Gani	Member	(Secretary, Court of First Instance, Vlone)

Habib is reported to have graduated from the Normal School of Elbasan, and Gani graduated from the French Lyceum in Korce.

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9. [] the Vlone Committee has completely organized the 70 villages within its jurisdiction. In each village they have formed 3-5-man committees, each being under the command of the man designated "military responsible" of the village; should armed resistance be approved, the above two men claim that the province of Vlone will furnish 2,000 men, and that an additional, significant, portion of the Albanian Army will also make common cause with them. 50X1-HUM
10. The names of the members of the Central Committee of Tirana are not known as yet. Tare Shuti, a resident of Tirana employed in the Ministry of Transport, acts as liaison between the Tirana and Vlone groups.
11. The above organization also maintained small, imperfectly equipped, armed groups in central and southern Albania which, until December 1943, showed some activity. Since that time the Central Committee has ordered cessation of such activity because it was feared that the groups might be liquidated, with all the subsequent discouraging effects upon the organization.
12. The above organization believes that an anti-Communist resistance movement may be maintained through the favorable disposition of the Albanian people and the creation of slogans; that it can be successful when external support can be furnished it. Thus it is attempting to contact Greek and Allied authorities. [] the correctness of this attitude has been proved by past resistance organizations in Albania; none has been able to exist without external aid. 50X1-HUM
13. In regard to Albanian political leaders outside Albania, the organization desires to co-operate with those who have not demonstrated a hostile attitude toward the Albanian people in the recent past. They refuse to co-operate with Ismail Verlaci, Koco Muka, Ali Klissura, Panteli Papalilo, etc., whom they consider to be tools of foreign interests and working against the people. Generally, the organization is prepared to oppose the above men as they would Communism, since the program it pursues is two-fold:
- a. Removal, by all and any means, of the Red regime.
 - b. Invitation of the people to free elections to choose in absolute freedom the governmental system they desire.
14. The "Bashkimi Kombetar" entertains no sympathy for the attempts of Tito to unseat Hoxha, since they see no purpose in substituting a Communist Regime under Yugoslav auspices for the present Government, and Albanians show marked reservations regarding Tito's anti-Hoxha movement. In spite of the attacks upon him by the Cominform, Tito does not limit himself only to self-defense; in Albania, at least, he is preparing action aimed against Hoxha. That he is not failing entirely [] is evidenced by the following: 50X1-HUM
- a. The trial in Tirana of the Albanians who worked as agents in the network headed by the Yugoslav Press Attache, Savo Bozidarovic.
 - b. Koci Xoxe's attitude and his subsequent imprisonment.
 - c. The escape into Yugoslavia of 2,500-2,800 political opponents of Hoxha.

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15. Tito has organized in Yugoslavia an Albanian Liberation Committee composed of these Albanians. To neutralize repercussions, this Committee was deliberately not Tito-colored. Jailed Albanian nationalists and anti-Communists, such as the brother of Muharrem Bairaktari, were released and placed at the head of the Committee. To show his concern for Albanians, Tito also proclaimed autonomy for the Kosovo region, opened Albanian schools there, allowed Albanian newspapers in Pristina, and allowed similar privileges to all Albanians in the region. This practice won him many friends, plus giving him a springboard to the rest of Albania.
16. The Yugoslav-sponsored Albanian Liberation Committee is well organized and is divided into two departments - the Political and the Military Committees. The first is located in Prizren, and the second in Peja (sic). In Podgoritsa an Albanian Refugee Reception Center is in operation.
17. The Political Committee is actively engaged in disseminating propaganda by radio and newspapers to the Albanians, advising them not to concentrate on resistance in the south, since they might thereby possibly have to make certain commitments to Greece with regard to Albania's southern boundaries.
18. North of the line Vlone-Berat-Elbasan the following resistance groups are active:
 - a. In the region of Elbasan, two groups are active; one under Qerim Muzhaqi, a teacher, and the other under Sul Selimi.
 - b. In the region of Durres there is a three-man group under Ram Habili.
 - c. In the Tirana-Kruja region there are two small groups under Ram Kupa and Indris Veseli. The first of these bands gave itself up in February, after the offer of amnesty was published.
 - d. In the region of Burrel there is a band under Bilal Kola.
 - e. In the Mirdita-Peshkop-Qukes regions there are groups under Cen Elezi, Dan Kaloshi, Ali Bairaktar, Ram Kazazi, Peter Leshi. These bands are the strongest in terms of manpower.
 - f. In the Pukes-Tropoje regions there is a band under the son of the former head of the Albanian Fascist Party, former Foreign Minister, Chief of Police, and Italian collaborator, Kol Bib Mirakaj.
 - g. In the Shkoder region there is a group under Dik Gjeloshi.

these groups cannot properly come within the meaning of resistance groups; they are rather bands of fugitives from justice who have managed to live by escaping the merciless persecution of the forces of Hoxha.

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19. All the above mentioned groups, whether in Yugoslavia or active within Albania, are directed and maintained by the Yugoslavs through the Albanian Liberation Committee.

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20. An interesting fact is that during the months February - May 1949 there were what appeared to be organized clashes in Albania between opponents of Hoxha and the Government forces.
21. [] in northern Albania the activity of the nationalist guerrillas is said to be considerable; clashes are said to be taking place daily on the border, but [] these are clashes between units of the Albanian Army and units of the Yugoslav Army. The activity of armed guerrillas in the Shkoder-Tukes and Feshkop areas is becoming more intense every day. Recent information has been received concerning the blowing up of a 200-meter bridge at Buna (sic), 4-5 kilometers south of Shkoder.
22. Because of this activity the Albanian Government is resorting daily to reprisals and mass arrests of families of Albanians who have fled to Yugoslavia or have undertaken guerrilla action in northern Albania. The number of those so arrested and exiled is not known; the only available information is that, by 20 June 1949, there were 3,500 Albanian exiles belonging to the category described above in the Tepelene region and in the Tourani barracks of that city. Another report states that country-wide arrests of persons suspected by the Communists have taken place simultaneously throughout Albania.
23. It has been reported that there are today in Yugoslavia, or working for the Tito movement in Albania, the following persons:
- a. Chaf Ben Ulkinaku (sic), member of the 3-man Agency of Albania under the Germans; he fled to Vienna when they retreated. For many months he has been in Belgrade.
 - b. Gen Elezi, one of the strongest bairaktar in northern Albania.
 - c. Dan Kaloshi
 - d. Nik Sokoli
 - e. Menti Dreu
 - f. The son of the Mufti of Shkoder.
 - g. The son of Mirakaj.
 - h. Pim Kazazi
 - i. Ali Klissura
 - j. Dik Bairaktari
 - k. The brother of Muharrem Bairaktari, who had been arrested and condemned to death by the Yugoslavs, but whose sentence has been suspended and who is now active in Kosovo against Hoxha.

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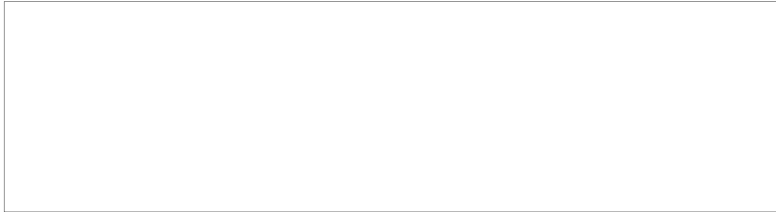
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All the above avowedly anti-Communists have given significant prestige to the Kossovo and northern Albanian regions (sic). They are pure-blooded Albanians, innately opportunistic, and [redacted] to this may be attributed their cooperation with Tito who, knowing well the Albanian psychological make-up, is exploiting them for his own purposes.

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